

## AGRICULTURAL.

**Growing Corn.**  
Each locality has its own method of growing corn. The prairies have theirs as distinguished from the East.

A few principles which the East has demonstrated and established are these: Plant three and a half to four feet apart, both ways, according to size of corn.

Do not scatter, but plant close in the hill.

Drop from four to five kernels in a hill.

Thin out to three or four plants.

Never hoe or hill corn. Only work out the grass and weeds, and stir the soil.

Plow in the Spring, when dry enough, and plow seed, always, if possible.

When the corn is planted, drop a handful of dry hen-manure upon each hill.

And now for the reasons for doing all this: Sod turned down will form a rich bed for the corn when the heat of mid-summer arrives. By that time it will be manure, or working into manure, heating and enriching the ground.

The fertilizing dust (hen manure) will give the corn a start, which it needs on the raw under-soil of the sod turned up. Besides, it will drive away insects. The sod below, will also, occupy the insects.

Corn close together will grow spindling and tall, but will have few and small ears. A large crop of corn was never known from two and a half feet between hills; and nothing beyond a moderate crop from three feet. Three and a half is the least that corn should be planted and then the smaller kinds. Four feet is the rule for large corn. Then four to five stalks in a hill. For remember that the more and the larger ears will grow if there is plenty of space, not between the stalks, but the hills. Last summer we had the occasion to tell a man (our neighbor Champion) that he would get a good crop of fodder, but no corn. He laughed at us in the face; he was going to show us the biggest crop of corn we had ever seen. He had a piece of corn ground, deep, black and rich. It was unsurpassed, and raised great crops of roots every year. And now he was going to outdo everything in corn. He planted with the rows, two feet apart, and the hills fifteen inches. He had the tallest, thickest standing corn we ever saw; but all fodder no ears.

In having the stalks close in the hill there will be just as much corn and just as much fodder. Besides, it will work better between the hills and closer up to them. They will thus unite, aid each other in withstanding the winds, and there will be no grass to pick out between—a great consideration. Pile together, then, when you plant.

If your soil is poor, manure liberally. Draw it on the sod and plow under, and manure well as you go. Never put poor soil in corn without manure—it will not pay. And never fear your soil will be too rich—it cannot be too rich for corn.

**Growing Potatoes.**  
The way we grow potatoes at Burlington, Wisconsin, is as follows: 1st. The ground is worked so that when a heavy rain comes the water will run directly down from the surface, and not stand around the roots. This is what is generally known as well-drained and deeply worked. Surface-draining will not do.

2d. If the soil is sandy subsoil we generally call this land naturally drained. On such land potatoes seldom rot. The best way to manure potatoes is to put it in the previous year and let it be well-worked in. It is quite impossible to grow good potatoes on heavy, rich soil. The better your drainage, the earlier you can plant and the less rot you will have.

3d. Put a little extra manure on a part of my potato ground one year ago, and last the whole crop; while with manure spread and well-worked in the previous year, the crop was sound and excellent.

Potatoes may be grown on heavy soil, but will be only fit for stock. I have 100 bushels good sound tubers from two bushels seed with no manure but straw. I generally plant from four to six inches deep, and in hills four feet apart, as I can work the ground both ways, and cultivate the ground perfectly level.

**ROUSING FOWLS.**—The disease in fowls called rous, is a fatal discharge from the nostrils, and without attending to its timely removal is death. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* offers this remedy:—1. Warmth and generous feeding will prevent it, and, unless too large, warm red pepper and melted grease will cure it. It is highly contagious, and the fowl wishes to drink all the time, though she will not eat unless stuffed, which she must be to save her, as she is too weak to do it herself, and frequently partially if not altogether blind. Wash the eyes, head, and around the nose, with greasy dish-water, and let her have a little water to drink. The infected ones must be separated from the sound, though under any circumstances. As to the hen cholera, this as well as the former disease is almost always produced by a sudden change in habits of the fowl, either of temperature, confinement, food, or any great change. With the food, and raw water, will generally cure; indeed a generous use of red pepper will prevent almost all the ill.

## A. J. EVANS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Newly opposite the Episcopal Church. CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

My stock is composed of fine clothing, medium and low priced—adapted to all conditions, tastes and wants. The latest styles for the season—a fine assortment of Overcoats and Gentlemen's Shawls, from low to the very best.

His Goods are Fashionable and well Made.

In addition to my stock of ready-made clothing, I have made goods for custom orders.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.

And having one of the first class cutters, I guarantee a fit in all cases and give satisfaction. Also a variety of

WOOLEN AND LINEN SHIRTS, Stockings, Neckties, Collars, Stacks, Handkerchiefs—everything in the gentlemen's line of clothing.

Also, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Carpet bags.

I will sell at the lowest market prices. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ANDREW J. EVANS, Bloomsburg, Nov. 15, 1865.

## Terrible Excitement!

IN LIGHT STREET, AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

On Account of the New Arrival of FALL & Winter Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

HAS just received from the Eastern City a splendid assortment of

DIAPERHOLDS, which will be sold cheap for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE!

His stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods, choicest styles and latest fashions.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, SILKS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing, SATINETS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, THREAD, &c.

QUEENWARE, CEDARWARE, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, DRUGS, CIGARS, PAINTS, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, and all the things usually kept in a country store.

The patronage of his old friends, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Oct. 4, 1865.

## THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. Cor. Tenth and Chestnut Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and published by the proprietor of this institution exclusively for his own use, and for the use of his pupils.

Thorough and practical training combined by a system.

Original and permanently practical giving the student in the shortest time the means to reach into the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this institution exclusively for his own use, and for the use of his pupils.

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## Miller's Store.

Fresh Arrival of

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

such as Philadelphia and New York, the latest fashions, and which are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg.

His stock comprises

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions together with a large assortment of

DRY-GOODS, MUSLINS, CLOTHS, and V. stings. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cedar Ware, Hollow-ware, Nails, Iron,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats and Caps, &c. In short, everything usually kept in a country store, to which he invites the attention of the public.

The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER, Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1865.

## READING RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

Great Trunk Line From The North

and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Potomac, Annapolis, Baltimore, and

Atlantic City. Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:30 and 10:00 A. M. and 3:40 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Reading, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Reading at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Potomac, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Potomac at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Annapolis, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Annapolis at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Baltimore, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Baltimore at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Atlantic City, as follows: At 9:00 A. M., and 1:45 and 3:00 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 11:30 and 4:00 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:30 P. M. connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad.

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